

The Enquirer.

Vol. 2.]

RICHMOND, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1810.

[No. 10.]

Published by Thomas Ritchie, nearly opposite the Globe Tavern, Richmond, Virginia.

CONDITIONS:—Five dollars a year, to be paid annually in advance. Those who wish to be considered as annual subscribers, must hereafter designate it at the time of subscribing, otherwise their papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the first year.

RICHMOND PRICES CURRENT.

| | D. | C. |
|----------------------|-----|----|
| TOBACCO, | 5 | 00 |
| WHEAT, | 7 | 50 |
| WHEAT, SUPERFINE, | 6 | 50 |
| WHEAT, FINE, | 6 | 50 |
| CORN, PER BARREL, | 3 | 50 |
| WHEAT, | 1 | 17 |
| BACON, PER LB. | 0 | 9 |
| WHISKEY, PER GALLON, | 0 | 67 |
| BAR IRON, PER TON, | 110 | 00 |
| HAMP, PER TON, | 260 | 00 |

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust executed to the Subscribers by Samuel Parsons and Sarah his wife, for the benefit of William Cocke and Thomas and Amos Ladd, and other creditors of the said Samuel Parsons, will be sold, At public Auction, on the respective premises, on Monday the 2d day of July next, the following property, situate in the City of Richmond, viz: Nearly three-fourths of the half-acre of ground, designated in the plan of the said City, by No. 436, between Thomas Ladd's and the Hay-Market Square, bounded on the North-East by the Street which passes between the Hay-Market Square and the Public Warehouse.

The lower half of that part of Lot No. 413, on the North-East side of the Basin, which is bounded by the Street running by the Bank and Robert McKim's to Cary Street—thence by the latter Street to the Brick-House occupied by J. Smith as a Bakery—thence at right angles to the alley between the said Lot and Robert McKim's—thence by the said alley to the first mentioned street.

This lot is held by a deed, which conveys all the interest of Byrd's Trustees and Heirs, but is subject to the appearance of a ticket—The title-papers of both Lots will be exhibited at the sale. The grounds will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

Terms of sale will be, 12 months credit, on notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of Virginia, satisfactorily endorsed, and titles to be withheld as further security, until the notes be fully paid; or, at the option of the purchaser, one-fourth in hand, and deeds of trust on the property sold, to secure the other three-fourths. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on Lot No. 413.

E. CARRINGTON, } Trustees.
R. ADAMS, }
G. GREENHOW. }
May 29. epts

BY Virtue of a decretal order of the Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit, and Virginia district, pronounced on the 21st day of June, 1809, amended by an order entered on the 24th day of May, 1810, in a suit wherein John Lloyd, executor of the surviving partner of Capel & Osgood Hanbury, was plaintiff, and Robert Patton and others were defendants, I shall, on the first day of August next, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two and three years, the whole of the Estate called MANSFIELD. Subject to the dower-rights of the elder Mrs. Page, and to a tenancy, during the present year, on the balance. This elegant and valuable property lies within one mile of Fredericksburg. The houses are among the best in the State. The situation is extremely healthy, and supplied with the best water. The soil is supposed to be equal to any on the Rappahannock River; on the border of which, inexhaustible quarries of excellent free-stone may be opened, promising great profit to a man of enterprise. Mrs. Page's dower is in 1,014 acres; the reversion of which, after her interest is spent, will constitute one Lot. The part held by the tenants of Robert C. Page, consisting of 672 acres, will constitute another Lot; and the balance, of 1,437 acres, on which the improvements are, will make the third Lot. On this last, there are about 500 acres of wood land, and on the others, there is the usual proportion of wood. If I should find that it would suit the views of purchasers better, the Lots may be modified on the day of sale.

At the same time, & in pursuance of the same orders, I will sell in different Lots, on the same terms, about eleven or twelve hundred acres on Massaponax, devised by the late Col. Page to his son John T. Page. The sales will commence at 12 o'clock before the front door of William Hemdon's Tavern, in Fredericksburg, and be adjourned, if necessary, from day to day.

The purchaser of each Lot must give bond, with approved security, for the purchase money, and the land is to remain bonded & be re-sold, on default of payment, for so much ready money, as may be sufficient to raise the balance then due, and the residue, on credit, to meet the future instalment, or instalments; the proceeds of which re-sale is to be in like manner secured; and this operation of re-sale is to be made as often as successive defaults shall require; conforming each, to the terms prescribed for the first.

A complete map of the land will be left with Mr. Alsop, at Mansfield, who will show the premises.

BENJAMIN BOTTS. epts

BY Virtue of a decree of the County Court of Cumberland we shall proceed to sell (on Saturday the 30th day of June next) the tract of LAND belonging to the estate of Wm. Hudson dec'd. in this county, on which the said dec'd. formerly lived, a credit of twelve months will be given—A final settlement of all accounts pro and con, touching the estate of said Wm. Hudson dec'd. will take place on the above day, and at the late dwelling house of said dec'd. where the above sale will take place.

THOMAS BRACKETT, } Commissioners
THOMAS GORDON, }
NOTON GOODMAN }

A SUMMER RETREAT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED—

FOR SALE.
The subscriber wishes to sell, or will barter for property in this city, or for Negroes, a convenient little FARM, about three miles from Richmond, containing about 25 acres—A portion of which is fine meadow land, the whole being well enclosed, with a good fence, and a part handsomely paved in for a Garden; upon the premises are a Dwelling House, excellent stables, kitchen and dairy, all new, and other out-houses in good repair.

The contiguous of this property to the Richmond market, would alone render it highly valuable to any person disposed to buy proper attention to it.
MOR. MARKS.
June 4.

LANDS FOR SALE.—The Subscriber offers for sale, his

TRACT OF LAND.

Lying in the county of Amherst, on the waters of Pine river, adjoining the lands of James Franklin, Joel Franklin's estate, Micajah Camden, William S. Crawford and Bartlett Cash, containing near 900 acres. This tract lies extremely well; upon it is a considerable quantity of meadow ground, it is very fertile, well watered, and well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco; upon it is a plantation sufficient to work eight hands, a considerable part of it is fresh land, and the whole of it is in a high state of cultivation—well enclosed, and divided into four fields; each field in its turn has been sowed in small grain, a part of the grain has been rolled in the Plaster of Paris, and the whole have been sowed in their turn in red clover, which grows luxuriantly on this plantation; that, together with the white clover, which grows naturally upon it, produces very fine pasturage, there is also upon it a very good apple orchard, and there has lately been built thereon, some useful and valuable houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the lands. The overseer living on the plantation, will show the land to any person wishing to purchase.

ALSO—One other Tract, lying in Goochland county, on both sides of Tuckahoe creek, on the north side of the Three Chop road, adjoining the lands of Benjamin Hughes, Benjamin Watkins, and Elisha Leak's estate, containing three hundred and fifty acres, a considerable part of this land is cleared, and none of it has been in cultivation for some years past; it is land of good soil, and is well adapted to the culture of corn and wheat, and is very convenient to market, being about twenty-three miles from the city of Richmond.

These Lands will be sold on time, and the payments made accommodating to purchasers. For further particulars respecting this last tract of Land, apply to Col. Robert H. Saunders, living near it in the said county, or to the subscriber in the city of Richmond WILLIAM GALT.
April 31.

THE SUBSCRIBER, has FOR SALE—At his Glass and China Store, first door above the Eagle Tavern: A supply of fresh Teas, viz: Imperial, Hyson, Gun-Powder, Young Hyson & Souchong Teas, Old Peach and Cogniac Brandy, London Particular, Madeira, Dry Sherry, Claret and Port Wines, 10 Hids. New-Orleans Sugar, Best refined Philadelphia and N. York Loaf do. Havana Sugar for preserving, 10 Hamps best Florence Oil, 20 Crates Liverpool Ware, 10 Boxes Glass, consisting of quart and pint Decanters, Tumblers, Wine Glasses, & Cruets, 50 Casks first quality Whiskey, 50 Do. Apple Brandy, 10 Do. Linseed Oil, 20 Sets Table and Tea, Liverpool and Canton China, Preserve and Pickling Pots of every description, 8 by 10—10 by 12 and 12 by 14 superior quality Window Glass by the box, Richmond and Brandy Wine F & FF Gun Powder by the keg, 8,000 lbs. Salt Petred Bacon, consisting of Hams and Middlings, 20 Boxes Spanish Cigars.

EDWARD HALLAM. tf
FOURTEEN HUNDRED Sacks Liverpool Ground Salt, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Raisins in boxes and Kegs, Copperas, 8 by 10 and 12 by 10 Window Glass, White Lead, & Spanish Brown, Havana Segars, Playing Cards, Dimities, Oznaburghs—and
DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS.

FOR SALE BY—

M. & B. MYERS. 2w&w4w
May 25. epts

GUN-POWDER!—The proprietors of the RICHMOND POWDER MILLS, offer for sale, by the keg or larger quantity, F and FF Gun Powder, glazed and unglazed, warranted equal to any imported, and on reasonable terms. Retailers at liberty to return the powder, if not approved. Apply to
JAMES BROWN, Jr. Or, DAVID J. BURR.
2w&w4wtf

May 22.

RAN-AWAY.—Five dollars reward will be given to any one who will bring home my negro boy WILSON, or inform me where he is so that I may get him, he has been away since the latter end of Feb. last, he is a bright mulatto about 15 years old, about 4 feet 4 inches high—I am of opinion he is harbored in this city, or Manchester, as he has been repeatedly seen in both places. I expect he has hired himself to some tobacco factory, and probably attempts to pass as a free boy, or says it is with my approbation. My reason for supposing so, is that about 2 years ago he ran away, and hired himself to a Tobacco Steamer.

D. DORRINGTON. tf

ADVERTISEMENT. Will be sold on the 18th of June upon the Estate, of the late Colonel William Nelson of King William—all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE—a good Carriage and Horses, some very valuable three and four years old Colts—the stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep—which are generally good—twelve months credit will be allowed for all sums over ten dollars, the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid. All those who have claims against the above estate are again requested to bring them forward for settlement—and those who are indebted will please to make payment.

CHARLES C. PAGE. Administrator with the will annexed.

June 1. epts

MANCHESTER TURNPIKE COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 4th June, 1810:
Resolved, That all waggon, running upon the Turnpike Road, having wheels with tyre the width of four inches, shall be exempt from the payment of the toll which is established by law, on return waggon; and that waggon so used, with tyre the width of six inches and upwards, shall be exempt from the payment of one half of all the toll allowed by law, both in going and returning.

That such exemptions shall continue so long as the waggon which may be entered under this regulation within twelve months from this date, shall be employed upon the Turnpike Road.

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to advertise that he will receive proposals for building a wooden bridge across the canal of Mayo's mill, in the town of Manchester, till the 1st Monday, in July next.

Extract from the Minutes
JAMES BRANDER, Clerk.
June 9. 1st July

JOHNSON & REAT—JEWELLERS and SILVER-SMITHS, at the Crescent Sign, nearly opposite the Eagle-Tavern, have just received, a supply of articles in their line, which in addition to their former stock, renders their assortment very complete, consisting of Pearl & Topaz Breast-Pins, Earrings and Bracelets, Plated Castors, Bread Baskets, and Candlesticks. Jewelry or Plate furnished on the shortest notice, to any patterns. Orders from their friends will be attended to with their usual punctuality. The highest price given for old Silver or Gold.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, at the Bell Tavern, a young man well calculated for A BAR-KEEPER: He must be sober, industrious, attentive, and a tolerable book-keeper—To such a one, we'll recommend liberal wages will be given.

THE Subscriber intending in a few days to leave this State for Europe, gives notice that Francis R. Strobria is his attorney in fact to transact his business in his absence.
THOMAS GILLIAT.
June 8. 2m

Europe.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

LONDON, April 22.
The verdicts found by the coroner's jury in London and Middlesex, upon the bodies of two persons killed during the late riots, have excited universal interest. Two verdicts have been returned of wilful murder against unknown soldiers, we believe of the regiment of life guards—Many people are disposed to object to these verdicts; we are not—We consider them as the only legal and justifiable verdicts which could have been found; and we are prepared to defend them as such—but first we must object to the indecent suspicions which have been cast upon these verdicts by certain persons, who look upon the inquest of the coroner as mere partial examinations, and formed rather upon hasty opinions than matters of law and fact. These persons would do well to hesitate before they shed their malignity upon the most ancient and honorable office in the kingdom—the king's bench is the supreme coroner of the country, and every coroner is the immediate deputy of that high court.

So high was the credit which the law formerly gave to the inquisition of death found before a coroner, that anciently the judges would not receive a verdict acquitting a person of the death of a man, found against him by the coroner's inquest, unless the jury, so acquitting the defendant had found, at the same time, what other person did the fact.

It is a rule of law, when a person has the marks of a violent death upon his body committed by the hand of man, to presume the most aggravated species of homicide, viz. wilful murder, till the contrary be proved. It has been held by our ancient lawyers, that if a person be killed by another, and it be certainly known that he killed him, the jury must hear evidence only for the king; and whether the killing were by malice or without malice; nay, though it were such a killing as was justifiable, as an officer killing one who assaults him in executing his office; yet the inquest shall find it murder, because the party shall be put to answer; and, upon not guilty pleaded, the whole matter will come to be tried by a jury, where the evidence of both sides will be heard in court, and such direction given as the nature of the fact requires, viz. whether it be murder—man slaughter—or per infortunium.

This was the common practice of our ancient law till within a century past. It is now, indeed, the practice of the coroner to go more largely into the evidence, and to examine, rather than to conclude himself bound to accuse by the duty of his office. The coroner's inquest, in this case, differs from a grand jury. The coroner's inquest is to inquire how truly the party came by his death, and to hear evidence on both sides. The grand jury proceed to accuse *ex parte*. Now it is this more enlarged exercise of the duty of a coroner, at the present day, which stamps a higher credit upon his inquests. The coroners take evidence on both sides—they receive the verdict upon oath—they are bound by the rules of law, and must be guided by those presumptions which the law deduces from certain acts, and direct their juries to form their verdicts upon them as legal probabilities. Now, as we have above said, unexplained, unjustifiable homicide, must, by the coroner, be interpreted into wilful murder. A man is brought before him—his head shattered with a pistol ball, the evident cause of his death—can he direct his jury to return a verdict of manslaughter? Certainly not; because manslaughter is a species of homicide justified by certain circumstances which excuse it, and if those circumstances be not laid before him in evidence, he cannot presume any such to exist. His duty is the contrary way, and he must presume the most exaggerated species of homicide, in the absence of all justification.

What is the next species of justifiable homicide? Self defence—But in the case we have put, the coroner cannot presume this. Homicide, *se defendendo*, is the killing of another person in the necessary defence of himself against him that assaults him. But the coroner has no evidence laid before him that the party killed made an assault, or was anywise engaged in a fray with the unknown person who has killed him. Having no evidence of this sort, and being pressed with evidence contrary to the presumption of such a fact, he cannot return a verdict of homicide, justified by self defence. It had appeared, indeed, that the man killed in Mr. Goddard's shop had attacked the life-guardsmen, the coroner might have returned a verdict of *se defendendo*; but the direct contrary was in evidence.

Now, what other kind of violent deaths are there, many of which the coroner might have presumed? There is death by the visitation of God—could he have presumed this? Next, there is death, *per infortunium*, or ac-

cidental death, where no other had a hand in it; as where a man falls from a horse or cart. Could the coroner presume this? Thirdly, there is death by his own hands, *as felo de se*—The coroner could not presume any of the above kinds of violent deaths, because the evidence contradicted all such presumptions. What then will be his verdict from necessity—we mean the necessity of his duty? It could only have been the verdict he has instructed the jury to pronounce—WILFUL MURDER, against a certain person unknown.

We do not mean, by these observations, to accuse the life-guardsmen, whoever they be, of WILFUL MURDER.—We are satisfied that both the persons killed, the one in London, and the other in Westminster, lost their lives by a species of homicide, which is far from amounting to the guilt of WILFUL MURDER.—But we will not say that the parties killing them were blameless, or that they ought not to be put on their trials.—We think they ought to be brought forward, and the justice of the country should be satisfied by their showing, upon a legal enquiry, that they have a reasonable mitigation or defence.

If the coroner be right in the verdict he has returned upon his inquest, the trial of these men should be had at all events, and it is for the honor of the army to which the accused belong, that they should be brought forward; otherwise a whole regiment stands tainted with the crime of blood!

The coroner and his jury have done their duty, and we should have been better pleased if the secretary of state had issued a proclamation, offering a reward for the apprehension of the accused, in order that they might be brought forward forcibly, if they would not come voluntarily, to clear and justify their act.

A defence indeed has been offered, that the parties accused are not themselves, perhaps, aware that they have committed any crime—Each individual exculpates himself; he may not, in fact, be able to appropriate any guilt, or fix upon himself as the criminal. It may be so—no soldier may precisely know whether it were his act or another. This, however, is all conjecture—what we have written, we have written in vindication of the coroner and his jury, who have acted the parts of intelligent and honest men upon this occasion, and deserve the applause, rather than the censure, of all good citizens.

But it is said, if the soldiers be given up, and put on their trials for wilful murder, the question of privilege will come incidentally before a jury, who may, perhaps, acquit or condemn the parties accused, upon the legality or illegality of the business on which they were called out to act, according to their own notions of the matter.

It must be observed, that there is a mighty apprehension of a jury on the question of privilege; just as if those who determine on the lives and properties of every individual member, were unfit to be trusted, incidentally, with the question of their privileges. Is privilege, then, so subtle and frangible a substance, that it could not bear the rough handling of twelve impartial men?

The truth is, that the question of privilege could not possibly come in issue on the trial of the accused for the city homicide—the point being, in that case, whether the soldiers were acting upon their self-defence or not—if they justify at all, they must justify, not as soldiers called out to suppress a riot, for they cannot await themselves of the justification, unless the riot act had been previously read, (which in the city it was not) and they had been marshalled under the control of the civil magistrate.

Whatever defence they may use, if they take their trials upon the accusation of murder in Westminster, (where perhaps they might justify as a military body acting under the control of the magistrates to suppress riots), it is certain they cannot, as a military body, avail themselves of the same justification in London.

On the city charge, the justification must be, as in the case of homicide charged upon any ordinary citizen, *self defence*. They must prove that they acted purely in self-defence—that they slew the party to save their own lives—no other plea can be received.

The jury therefore would have to determine the single point of the sufficiency of the justification as self defence—they would have nothing to do with privilege—that question we sincerely hope will come before them in another shape.

LIVERY OF LONDON DINNER.

A very numerous meeting of the livery, friends to the reform of corruption and abuse, dined together on the 19th, at the city of London tavern. Among the guests who were invited, were Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Byng, Lord Assheton, alderman Combe, and many other gentlemen of distinction. The first toast given after dinner was—"The king." The next—"the people."

Mr. Waltham (the chairman) after giving these toasts, said, that he now felt it necessary to advert more particularly to the circumstances which occasioned the present meeting.—He would state fairly, soundly, and broadly, that it was the right of every Englishman to discuss freely the conduct of all public men, whether in parliament or out of it. Whatever privileges the house of commons possessed, were given them for the protection of the people, and in no degree to be exercised against them. He remembered a very remarkable speech of Mr. Fox, in which it was stated, "that the people of this country used formerly to rejoice at the meeting of parliament, conceiving them the guardians of their rights and liberties; but that now, from sad experience, it was directly the reverse." Language of this nature used to be tolerated in the house; why then should it not be tolerated at present, except that parliament feel themselves to be sinking in the opinion of the public? If the house of commons felt themselves sinking (as he thought they must do,) there was nothing better for them than to attend to the wishes of the people. He concluded by proposing the

health of "Sir Francis Burdett, the defender of magna charta, and the good old laws of England; and may his efforts be finally successful against corruption, and in favor of a reform in parliament."

[The health of sir Francis Burdett was then drunk with the most unanimous and enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. Jones Burdett rose to return thanks.—He found it very difficult to express all that he felt, at finding the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett so warmly approved of at a meeting so numerous, and so highly respectable. He assured them, that sir Francis Burdett felt most happy in the consciousness that he had discharged his public duty. He felt also happy, beyond expression, at finding that his conduct was generally approved of by his constituents. From these considerations, sir Francis Burdett felt himself pledged, in the firmest manner to support the liberties of the people of England. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Waltham, then, after a few preliminary observations, gave as a toast, "May all house breakers and their abettors, by analogy, be given up to condign punishment." [This toast was also received with loud applause.]

After various other toasts and speeches of the like patriotic nature, and nominating stewards for the next meeting, the electors adjourned.

BONAPARTE'S MARRIAGE.

FRANCE. PARIS, March 27—30, 1810.

All the German Journals coincide as to the splendid and amiable qualities of the Princess who is, at this moment, invoked by the hearts of all Frenchmen. Her majesty possesses from nature the most eminent endowments, which have been expanded and perfected by a most excellent education. Besides her vernacular language, she speaks French and Italian fluently, and is acquainted with the Latin and English. She sings and plays, in a superior style, upon the piano-forte; draws and embroiders in a distinguished manner; and her whole person is indicative of benevolence, amiability and majesty.

Her majesty the Empress arrived at Compiègne on Tuesday, between the hours of eight and nine in the evening. Her majesty is in the best state of health. The Emperor went to meet his august consort. The entrance of their majesties was made by torch light.

March 31.
Their imperial majesties did not set out from Compiègne until 11 o'clock yesterday. The Prefects of the Departments of the Oise, the Seine and Oise, and the Seine, repaired, each attended by a splendid retinue, to the verge of their respective departments, to receive their majesties.—The whole of the road from Compiègne to St. Cloud was crowded with spectators.—Triumphal arches were erected in a number of villages. Their majesties passed near St. Denis, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, on their way to St. Cloud, with the greatest rapidity.

The day before the civil marriage of his majesty the Emperor, the Chapter of Notre-dame will repair to St. Cloud, to carry thither the imperial mantle and crown, which was used at the coronation. The following day after the ceremony of the civil marriage, there will be a family dinner at St. Cloud, which will be followed by a spectacle.—The gardens, and especially the orangery, will be illuminated in the most brilliant manner; the waters, which are to play in the light, will exhibit a perfectly novel sight.

On the day of the religious ceremony, the constituted authorities of the city of Paris will repair about noon, to the triumphant arch of L'Etoile, there to receive and compliment their imperial majesties on their entrance into the capital.

It is believed, that their imperial majesties will go from St. Cloud to the Thuilleries by the Bois de Boulogne, the road of Noilly, and the barrier of L'Etoile; they will alight from the carriage, under the vestibule of the palace, the steps of which have been made passable for coaches. It seems to be fixed, that the court will assemble in the Salon des Marchaux, and pass in procession into the great gallery of the Museum. In this immense room have been placed seats, in the form of an amphitheatre, for the accommodation of eight thousand persons, who have been invited to this ceremony. Through these brilliant ranks, their majesties will proceed to the Hall of Pictures, where a chapel has been consecrated, in which the august couple will receive the nuptial benediction. The high altar, decorated with basso-reliefs, executed under the direction of M. BERNINI, the Emperor's goldsmith, the candelabra, the tabernacle, all the vessels and ornaments necessary for divine service, are of the highest magnificence, and will, it is presumed, be afterwards appropriated to the use of the chapel of St. Denis.

Workmen are extremely busy in erecting the balcony, from which their imperial majesties will hear the concert, and observe the fire-works, which will be exhibited in the Palace de L'Etoile.

Some idea may already be formed of the effect which the illumination of the Thuilleries will produce, independently of that of the buildings. The flower garden, the wall of Port Tournant, the alleys of Indian Chessnut and the terraces, will be studied with new trees and illuminated vases.

The finest spectacle will be produced by the immense portion of fire presented by the grand alley; on each side of this alley, including the kind of broad vestibule formed at each extremity, are 150 columns, each of which will be furnished with 27 lamps; these columns are connected by a double frieze, which runs throughout the whole length, and will be capable of containing 33 lamps between each column. Thus, this single part of the illumination will exhibit 18,000 lamps, many of which have double wicks. The thirteen triumphal arches, introduced on each side between the columns, will require nearly a like number of variegated lamps.

On the four interior fronts of the triumphal arch of L'Etoile, are twelve emblematic medallions.—The first, on the south